The Best Methods of Making, Saving as Applying It.

It is an all-important point in the saving of manure, says the Ohio Farmer, to use enough bedding to absorb all of the liquid manure, for there is where the greatest waste of manure occurs. The solid manure is nearly always saved but a large part of the liquid manure is allowed to go to waste, and often because the value of it is not properly understood. Of late there has been so much written and said on the subject that almost every intelligent farmer understands its value. I was more fully impressed with its value when I took up an old stable floor a few years ago. There were two or three loads of worn out straw, chaff and dried manure, all of it so dry and light it was difficult to load on account of the wind blowing it away; to all appearance it was not worth much more than so much chaff We were top-dressing wheat with stable manure at the time. We spread this manure on the same field, but not near as thick, and the wheat thus manured was almost twice as heavy, and the grass where it was applied always lodged as long as it was in meadow. Since then I have doubled my efforts in trying to save all the liquid manure.

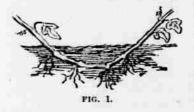
I think straw and chaff a little the nicest for bedding, when it can be had, as they are drier and generally more convenient; but leaves, muck, sawdust and shavings will answer the same purpose. Yards where stock is allowed to run should be as small as possible, not to crowd the stock too much, and then the manure will not be washed so much by the rain and will be easier to gather. Where stock is allowed to run to a stack in the yard, the litter around the stack should be kept spread over the yard and kept as near level as possible, and if any thing, have the lowest spot in the center. I think it a good plan to allow hogs to run in the yard, as they will keep it from getting tramped so hard, and the straw will rot faster.

It will surprise those who have never tried this plan to see the amount of straw that can be worked into manure. In this connection I should like to call the attention of farmers who keep sheep to the importance of keeping them well bedded with clean straw. I am quite sure that the benefit from the manure can be nearly doubled and the only trouble will be to keep the stables cleaned often, so as not to let the manure ferment, as it would be unhealthy for the sheep. The common practice is to let sheep run without any bedding at all and never clean the stables until they want to use the manure; then they have to use a pickaxe or spade to dig the manure up, and it comes out in great chunks, difficult to spread evenly. If they were kept bedded and the stables cleaned, the manure would be as easy to spread as other manure, and there would be double the amount of it.

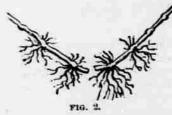
It is a good plan to have the stable floors as nearly water-tight as possible, in order to keep the liquid part of the manure where it can be absorbed by the bedding or dipped up and turned over

Raising Grape Vines.

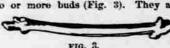
Raising the plants from seed is em ployed only by skilled cultivators for originating new varieties. Some varieties are easily raised from cuttings, but the easiest and most certain way for novices is by layers, represented by Fig. 1. A branch of the preceding year's



growth is bent down as represented, and covered with soil three inches deep, or a strong shoot of the present season's early growth is used in the same way Roots are thrown out as represented, and



before winter it is detached and taken up, forming the two plants in Fig. 2. This is the simplest and easiest way to increase the plants on a small scale Cuttings for out-door work are made seven or eight inches long, each with two or more buds (Fig. 3). They are



placed in a sloping position in the soil which is compactly pressed, the upper bud just above the soil. Cover the surface with a layer of fine manure. Country Gentleman.

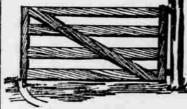
Cutting Off the Combs.

It has long been a practice among game breeders to cut off the combs and wattles of the males. It is not believed to be a cruel process, but of that we are not so sure, as the removal of any por tion of the body is attended with pain to a certain extent. Leghorn breeders are considering the advisability of cutting off the combs in order to avoid the effe of the frost in winter, which cuts off the combs slowly and painfully. The one is done quickly and the other is slow torture. It is not safe to cut off the combs and wattles of old birds, as they bleed very profusely. Young birds (males and females) may be "dubbed" when four months old, or as soon as the comb is well developed. Use a sharp shears or razor. A very sharp knife will answer. Cut off the wattles first and then the comb, and bathe the parts with cold alum water. The solution of alum should be as strong as possible, and the parts well saturated with it. Our advice is not to cut at all if it can be avoided, and subject the large comb breeds only to the process.—Farm and Fireside. FIELD GATES.

They Should Be Made Strong and Se iceable Rather Than Showy.

My attention has been drawn to this matter by seeing how some farmers, reputed to be wealthy, have permitted the carpenter to make a gate fancy instead of useful. In soil closely underlaid by thin stones, when the soil or clay has been dug through, the first stratum of rock may with a sledge be so shattered that a large hole can be excavated simply by picking out the fragments. With a crowbar or drill the next stratum may be broken up and the hole will be deep enough to receive the post, which should not be less than seven feet long (better longer yet) and at least six inches square: the hole to receive it should be about one foot square.

Now nail on the lower end a piece of oard two inches thick and ten inches square. This will serve to protect the post and will anchor it, projecting three or four inches each side from under the



FIELD GATE.

post. By tramping in the soil and fragments of stone the post will retain its position and soon become quite rigid. Then on top nail another square board very slightly slanted, so as to protect the post from rain and sun. It is supposed that the hinges and posts have been adapted to each other.

The gates should be light, perfectly balanced and of durable wood. Its structure is important, and herein is the point of failure, if any.

One brace should extend diagonally from the heel of the gate to the upper free corner of the nose of the frame. being bolted or nailed with wrought nails and clinched to each cross-rail. so braced the sag or dragging of the gate will be very slow to manifest itself. Sometimes fine gates have pieces crossing at right angles about the middle of the gate, but they are quite unnecessary and are harmful, as they add weight with but little increase of strength. By the tightness of the construction some firmness is at first found. but soon lost, and in a few months the gate sags and the carpenter artist is blamed. Every brace should rest in the direction of its length. When a second strip, diagonal from the middle of the gate down to the lower free corner, is at ached, it only resists in the direction of its width. The gate is A B C D. A brace (C A) should be firmly attached to the cross strips with a double strip at A d, in which one latch may hang. Under the corner D a caster-rolle may be placed with a piece in the ground for this wheel to travel upon. With this there is no probability of the gate sagging as long as the wood does not give way from decay.

Wintering Cabbage on Long Island. The usual method practiced by market gardeners, and which is at the same time the most satisfactory and simple, is to plow out a double furrow, going forward and back in the same place. This will make a track sufficiently wide for three rows, one on either side and one in the center, the latter resting on the other two, the heads sinking about one-half their depth between the former. They should be placed roots down and at the angle a head would naturally lie when pulled up and laid upon its side. The heads should be taken up after a frost, and before severe freezing commences. After the heads are intrenched, have them exposed as long as they are safe from freezing, then cover to about the depth of three inches with oil, without straw or any other tion. This is best done by running the plow on either side of the row, and throwing the furrow over them.

This will be sufficient until there is a rospect that winter is to set in in earnest, then cover at least a foot with earth and leave them for the winter. It is better to put in a wisp of straw in every thirty feet of trench for ventilation, in case of a mild winter. After they are well frozen in, say frost in the covering to the depth of three or four inches, the trench may be protected against further freezing by a covering of straw or stalks, in order to permit of the heads being taken out as wanted for use. For seed purposes this precaution is unnec-

Cabbages to keep well through the winter should be stored away before they have fully completed their growth. They then keep on growing during the winter, and in the spring will be much larger than when put away, and far healthy. Last spring we took heads from the trenches more than three times the size they were when put away, perfectly sound and tender, while many of the matured heads rotted. - American

An Ill Wind.

While bee-keepers at the North are agitating for legislation against the spraying of fruit trees with arsenites during the blossoming season as a protection against fruit-injuring ins sportsmen at the South appear to have an equally valid cause for legislation against the use of paris green by cottonplanters for the destruction of the cotton worm. Complaints come from many quarters that the liberal use of this arsenite has been playing havoc with the game birds, which fed upon the poisoned worms, of which they are very fond. Partridges and prairie chickens, which were very numerous in many regions, have, it is said, been nearly all destroyed. Whole flocks having been found dead in many places. There is danger that unless the worms are saved from the poison the sportsman's occu-pation will soon be gone in wide areas. Just as it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, it's a good wind that blows

All plants that are set out in the fall for a permanent patch, such as raspber-ries, blackberries, etc., should be cut back to within aix inches of the roots. Canes that are left on will be of no ad-Vantage next season.

GRANDMA'S BONNET.

unt Maria's Thoughtless and Bit terly-Regretted Words.



T WAS years ago on March, when a fer days of springlike air swelled the buds on the maples, sent small green shoots from the daffodils, and set us girls planning about spring

Cousin Louise and were to go in the city to-morrow on a shopping expedition. cross the street to Aunt Maria's to

sult with our cousins, the "other girls." We always drifted into grandma's room It was the largest, pleasantest room in the house, and grandma was so bright and cheery we loved to be with her. She sat by that morning, occasionally putting in her quiet word, while we went deep into the ubject of straws and bonnets and leghorns high crowns, rolling brims, tips, plumes ribbons, etc. It was all settled at last, that Louise, being fair, should get a pale blue, shirred-like bonnet, and Cousin Clara a white crape one with pink roses; Sister Ruth's bonnet was to be like herself, quiet and sweet-a fine straw with a bit of delicate lace and heliotropes; while mine, all agreed, should be a hat with rolling brim. faced with black velvet, and glowing with scarlet poppies. There was no need of so much clatter and consultation, however, for each, after receiving advice, resolved to provide herself with the identical head-gear she had in mind for the last month.

After we had somewhat subsided, grandma got up and went to her bureau drawer.
"I guess I'll have my bonnet tended to
while you're about it," she said, as she care fully lifted it out. "I've worn it just as it is going on five years now. Isn't it getting a little sort o' rusty!"

"Grandma ought to have a new bonne; mother," said Louise. "One of those fine black Neapolitans, trimmed with black lace,

would be lovely for her." Aunt Maria took her mother's straw bonnet and turned it about on her hand, inspecting it critically, thinking meanwhile that the girls' hats were all to be rather expensive this season, and that it was time to retrench somewhere. What great difference did it make about an old lady's bonnet any way, so that it was comfortable-she went out so little.

"Oh, I don't think I need a new one," grandma said, meekly. "That would be extravagant; but I thought a new border might be put in, and may be a new pair of strings."
"I don't see any thing the matter with

the border," said Aunt Maria, in a decided tone. "The strings can be sponged and ironed, and they will look as well as ever." So saying, she handed it back to grandma, and turned to give Louise further comsions for the city.

Ruth told me afterward that she felt like saying: "Give it to me, grandma. I will have it all freshened up for you, and I'm pay for it myself." But none of us ever thought of going con-

trary to Aunt Maria's decrees. She was the commander-in-chief of both households. put it back in the drawer. She was not growing childish, but I was sure that a tear trembled on her eyelid as she bent her



UNT MARIA TOOK HER MOTHER'S STRAY

white head an unnecessary time over her drawer. She felt hurt—I know she did She was not a vain old lady, but her taster were nice, and she knew as well as any our younger ones that her bonnet had los

Grandma took her knitting work presen ly, and seated herself by the south v in her arm-chair. As I watched her, I fel to wondering if her thoughts were going back just now over the years to the time when Aunt Maria was a baby. They were poor, then, and I had heard grandma tell how she did her own work, and made shirts for several families to make the ends eet. Was grandma recalling how she had sat up nights and sewed to earn me enough to buy a cunning little white ho made of satin and swan's down for her baby girl? Or did she remember how many weary stitches it took to earn that fine, broad-brimmed straw hat trimmed with white ribbon, that her thirteen-year old daughter might be "like other girls?" Perhaps her mind dwelt on a story she had often told me; how, when Aunt Maria was nineteen, there came an invitation for her

"Maria felt bad," grandma's story ran,
"because she thought her hat wasn't fit to
wear. I had a bonnet made of a splendid piece of velvet that my brother sent to me from Paris. I didn't say a word to any body. I just slipped upstairs and ripped that bonnet up, then I got your grandfather to take me to town. I had some money I had been saving up a good while to buy me a new bombarine dress, but I thought a cheaper one would do just as well; so I just took some of that money and went to the best milliner in town. I bought a long, black feather—I knew Maria liked 'em—and I told her to make mea bat fit to be seen in Bo ton. I never let on to any body what I'd done. But you ought to 'a' seen Maria when that hat came home. If she wasn't when that hat came home. In see wash:
happy! It was a beauty! The long, black
feather curied around her golden hair, and
just touched her shoulder. In front there
was a little white tuft, with some tall birds o'paradise feathers waving in it. The milli-ner said it needed that, so I got it besides. You're no idea how handsome she looked, and I enjoyed that hat forty times better than when I had it for mine."

Was grandma thinking: "And yet Maria begrudges me a little new ribbon for my bonnet, as well off as she is, too!" If any such thoughts disturbed her, they did not appear on her placed face as she parknitted on.

It was only a fortnight from that day, and we gathered again in grandma's room. There was no merry talk. There was that strange hush which but one presence

brings, broken only by low, sad strains of music, and words of consolation spoken in

Grandma slept peacefully. There lin-gered on her dear face the light of the ten-

der smile she had given us at parting. Fair flowers were all about her, and I noticed, as bent above her for the last time, how pure nd fresh the white ribbon was which tie her cap, and then with a pang remembered her old bonnet strings. Dear grandma, she had gone where garments are withous spot or wrinkle. How she would enjoy the white raiment, the purity, the unchanging freshness of the Heavenly land! We all loved grandma dearly; for a time

t seemed as if we could not go on without her. One day towards evening a longing seized me to look once more into grandma's 100m; so I went across the street, stole Simmons' rheumatism is no better. around to the side door, which opened di-rectly into her room. It was ajar, and I stepped softly in. Grandma's arm-chairempty-stood by the window. I leaned over it, trying to picture her as I had seen her so often sitting at dusk humming her favor ite hymn:

"Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear. But the sound of sobbing reached my ear, and, looking up, I saw in the shadow at the further end of the room Aunt Maria. tanding by the bureau. Grandma's bon net was in her hand. She turned it abou nd looked at it as if she would torture her self with the certainty that it was indeed shabby, then she kissed it again and bowe her head low over it in an agony of bitter weeping. And I had thought Aunt Mari self-constrained and cold! She had not neard me come in, so I went nois away

Aunt Maria meant to be a good daughter She had always abundantly supplied her mother with necessities and comforts, but she would have given all she possessed that night standing there in that desolate room to be able to recall the thoughtless word-. which for the sake of a few paltry dollars lenied the dear old mother almost the last

request ever made.
"Let love antedate the work of death, and now bring the sweet spices of a fresh ribbon, a flower, a tender word, a loving hankfu'ness, which will brighten heart that are weary.-Congregationalist.

MAKING PRESENTS.



giving of gifts ought in our day to brought to a high state of perfection Yet we are still crude givers. Some excellent people give ities with insulting the Gospel is free, tended sinners should pay car-fare to Heaven. There is a boun-

teous gush of giving caus which rises like a tide and sweeps cites and villages at every public calar We give to the unfortunate with both s; give him our coats, our shoes, our food. If he is burnt out, or flooded out, or plague-driven out of his home, he be comes that instant grandly our own flesh and spirit. We suffer in him until we can relieve his suffering. The human race does rise to high points. We are never deficient

It is the little, every-day, common giving in which we are still deficient. But in the person who never gives at all here dwells a meaner nature than in the

orest giver. He is the man who regards a lax hold of any kind of property a weakness. He looks with contempt and astonishment on a person who gives.

"And she was always making presents," I heard a woman once say in summing up a

young teacher's demerits.

The thoroughness of a man's or woman's civilization may actually be gauged by his tact and sense in giving presents. You know the fellow who comes in and knocks know the fellow who comes in and knock you dowr, with his gift. He pats himself He has been going to do something hand some for you for a long time, and he has done it. Oh, tha 's all right. You needn't say any thing. He knows he has laid you out flat under an obligation which is to last your lifetime. Just hold still and let him your role. You know also the dear friend who buys you some costly, ugly thing which you have looked on with aversion, but which you must accept with smiles while eart sinks in your pocket-book. He nust not rob himself en your account Verily, your money, which would have bought you just what you desired, must go for a token, when occasion arises, to thi liscerning friend. How much we do wast n our miserable guess work!

Well, also, do you know the wretch wh brings you a mongrel dog or broken-legged ord and "makes a present" of it.
"The poor creature was suffering and

bought I'd bring it to you." This donor is complimentary to your hi

nanity. all have a weakness for present which is amiable and human. They testi-fy to our popularity. The man who is "sur-prised" by his fellow-citizens and a cane o apholstered chair or any object which the please to call a testimonial, and who i touched to tears as he draws his prepare speech from his pocket, is really a mor miable being than that uncomfortable cres ure (I have seen just one such) who make

it a rule never to accept any present.

Very seldom are wedding presents regarded as gifts. They come under the head of taxes. Yet there are occasions when costly presents are graceful. The "simple little-rift" theory may be run into the ground. It signifies more or less stuginess. "To-morrow is Grace's birthday," says sister who owes the life and health of he sister who life is a factor and faithful to Grace's long and Grace's lo own family to Grace's long and faithful service—Grace, who took care of the bables and nursed them through more illnesse than the hairs on their little heads woul number. "I want to give her a present and I don't know what to give her." (Who ever ices know what to give another except the most highly-trained human beings!) "I want to give her some simple little thing. She would like that just as well as sh

would a costly present."1
"Give her a timothy straw," suggests the sarcastic hearer of this economical desire tions to Grace, but she is used to your sav-ing money on her. Some simple little thing like a broken tea-cup or a bottle of muellage would be appropriate. The symbol is what you are after. 'Stick to us, Grace,' or, 'We are all broke up if you leave.' There is nothing like the simple little plan when you are giving to people whom you can

Yet it is better to give with mean grasp of an opportunity, with bad grace and worse perception, than never to give at all. MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

Bun Joxson appears to be the first En-

MR. WAXAMAKER is very busy himself but he doesn't intend to have his hands full JUG RIDGE SOCIETY.

mons Apple Bee Marked Many Pleasant Features.

Since our last epistle to your valuable paper society on the Ridge has been all-Word was sent out early in the week that an apple bee would be given by the Simmonses, and the event culinated on Thursday evening in one of the finest bees we have had in the township for a long time. The Simmons girls are among our most popular belles, and none know better than the Simmons boys how to maintain order at social affairs. We regret exceedingly that our duty as a journalist compels us to chronicle the painful fact that Grandpa

best people of the Ridge, with here and there a black sheep, whose room would have been preferable to their company. In justice to the Simmonses, we are glad to state that these peopleit is not necessary to call names present without invitation. Fiddler Cypert had evidently read our scathing enunciation of his reprehensible conduct, and was comparatively sober. Great is the power of the press. Apples are not of the best quality this season, worms being unusually large and abundant. On this account we regretted to see some of the young folks core their fruit with such a seeming indifference to the way in which said coring was done. We do not believe in slighting one's work, although it is done without any hope or expectation of reward. correspondent had the honor to be placed at the head of the corers, and if all had worked as conscientiously as did we, the cider would have been of better flavor.

In our capacity as a journalist we must animadvert against the practice some of the young gentlemen have of spitting on the stove. The world moves and Ridge society should move with it. Spit on the floor, gents, spit on the floor.

TWe think we have the guilty wretch who placed a setting-hen in your correspondent's new hat on the back porch, where said hen and hat were found next day. A few lumps of coal had been placed under the hen, so the would be sure to not forsake her trust, and she would no doubt have been setting there yet if Maggie Simmons had not found her next day and driven her hence. Maggie is always ready to do a kindness, and she will please consider our hat off in recognition of her interest in our behalf. Good luck to you, Maggie, say we. We would not have minded the trick, only that it was generally understood we intended to take Sarah Rudspinner home that evening, and a walk of three miles with a handkerchief tied over your head is not the most agreeable experience in life. However, the pleasure of such a charming lady's company dispelled all thoughts of our missing hat, and the delightful walk home terminated all too soon. Sarah is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies we have on the Ridge. The gentle pressure of her hand at parting at her father's gate gave the lie to the story cruelly circulated that Sarah had herself placed the hen in our hat.

Richard Snodgrass took his coon dog to town last week and had his ears foxed and his tail bobbed. The work was done by your genial tonsorial artist, and there is no better job of the kind extant. The dog's appearance is vastly improve ed, albeit he seems to miss his tail quite

a little.

In our capacity as a journalist we again call the attention of the supervisor to the mudhole in the big road near the Red Horse School-house. The last man fished out of this hole was our new minister, and it seems about time it was attended to. This is the second time we have paused to direct attention to this crying evil, and on the next oc casion somebody will hear something drop. With both the pulpit and the against visor is going to find himself between the devil and the dun cow. Ah, there, old Road-scraper!-Cor. N. Y. World.

How Vaccine Virus Is Obtained.

The vaccine virus, used to produce what we call "vaccination," is obtained by shaving the belly of a young milch cow, or even a calf. After the shaving process has been accomplished to the satisfaction of the operator, the skin is scarified and the wound inoculated with the virus from an animal already in use. A sore is thus produced without injury to the beast. After about a week or ten days a kind of matter begins to flow from the abrasion; this is the vaccine virus used by the surgeons. Goose quills, which have been scraped with a knife so as to present a rough surface, are rubbed in the fluid—not filled with it as some suppose. From 1,000 to 10,-000 quills, varying with the different animals, are thus provided with virus from a single abrasion on a cow's belly. If you should closely examine one of these quills after it has been "medi-cated" you would be unable to detect anything wrong with it. The blood from the scar on the arm moistens the virus and causes it to have the desired effect .- St. Louis Republic.

New Spelling but an Old Way.

It is a striking illustration of the fact that new light is often found to be only old darkness, that one can see in the library of the British Museum, under the date of 1585, more than three hundred years ago, a volume, the title of which is: "Æsopz Fablz, in tru ortography, with

grammar notz. Heruntoo ar also jooined the short sentencez ov the wyz Cato, both ov which autorz are translatid out ov Latin intoo English."

The author of this sentence spelled button, butn. But this is not equal to the direction of a letter received lately by a gentleman who was addressed from abroad, as in the "Youknightid Statts of Aymerrika." The name "Hudson," which originally was Hodge's son, is found, in English publications, spelled in twenty-two different ways.—Detroit Free Press.

-Superstitious people will not be sur prised at the statement that the records show No. 13 to have killed more people than any other train on the Erie railRELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-It is estimated that there are six thousand conversions to Christianity per day now going on. And there is plenty of material yet left to work

-Father O'Conner, the converted priest, is said to have led 800 Catholics into Protestantism in five years in this

city.-Christian Intelligencer. -The Northern Presbyterian Church reports 753,148 communicants, the Southern 161,742, and the Cumberland 160,185. The three churches have re-

spectively 241, 68 and 119 presbyteries.

-A Chinese University has been incorporated in New York. The institution will be wide in scope, embracing The Simmons beedrew together the philanthropy, literature, science and religion. A dozen savans from China are expected to take charge of it.

-Missions in Siam are being placed upon a strong financial foundation. Gifts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars have been recently made by the King and others for schools and other missionary work. Siam is called the Garden of the East.

-There are two thousand Icelanders in the city of Winnipeg, and a Presbyterian mission has been formed under the care of a converted Icelander. An Icelandic hymn-book has been printed, and there are two Icelandic newspapers. No church organization has yet formed, but it is probable that there will soon be one.

-The following additional statistics show that the number of students in the theological seminaries this year will be unusually large. The figures indicate the number of new students entering each institution: Newton (Baptist) 17; Yale (Congregational) 50: Hartford (Congregational) 21: Union (Presbyterian) 85; New Brunswick (Reformed) 15; Lane

(Presbyterian) 10. -It is reported from Japan that Viscount Ennomoto, the new Minister of Education, is devoting special attention to the introduction of technical education into the primary schools of the Empire, and that he has turned to Italy as a model. His scheme is to include technical education in the curriculum of the preparatory schools, and to give chil-

dren technical training from the outset. -Japan is not so ready to succumb to Christianity as is commonly supposed. New temples are being built with lavish expenditure. The one at Kioto has been eleven years in construction, and six years more will elapse before completion. Its total cost will exceed \$10,000,-000. In connection with the great temples of Kioto, and near the one described, is a large and well-equipped Buddhist college, with a fine curriculum and a crowd of students.

-Women are now enjoying advanced nstruction in more than two hundred colleges in the United States, and the attendance last year was nearly four thousand. Among these institutions are the following: Bryn Mawr College, Harvard Annex, Evelyn College, Columbia College, Oberlin College, University of Wisconsin, Vassar College, University of Kansas, University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, Northwestern University, Wesleyan University, Syracuse University, Cornell University, Sage University, Boston University, Smith College and Wellesley College.

WIT AND WISDOM

-Fortune does not change the char cter, but reveals it.

-When you dispute with a fool he is employed in the same business-and he ought to be ashamed of himself.

-We can all give good advice, but nstant vigilance will hardly insure us setting a good example half the time.

-If a man can only make his story improbable enough he can always find somebody to believe it.-Somerville

-When one sets out to do a thing, it is something to do it completely-even if it be a more or less dignified summersault in face of a great occasion.

-It is only a greater condemnation to see our duty, to assent to it, and yet not to do it. And it is worse than useless to do it at all unless we do it thoroughly .-

-Be not too ready to pronounce that what you think a bad youth will necessarily become a bad man. Yonder sturdy oak may have grown from an acorn that had been rejected by a hog.-N. Y. Ledger. -No person of mature years can con-

sider himself properly equipped for the cares and responsibilities of life unless his own bodily powers are strong and his brain rendered elastic by exercise and training. -Endeavor to be always patient of the

faults and imperfections of others, for thou hast faults and imperfections of thine own that require a reciprocation of forbearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishest to be, how canst thou expect to mold another in conformity to thy will? -One-third information, one-third

will and one-third energy will accomplish much more than all knowledge, without the will and energy to put it in practice. So despise not the brother of limited information if he has the will and energy to put in practice what he knows. The sum of his results will astonish you in coming years .- Louisville Western Recorder.

-Perhaps you are close in making bargain, want every cent that is coming to you, and expect people to do just as they agree. That is all right. If you pay every cent you owe and do just as you agree, you can afford to be called mean, and we will venture to say that those who know you most intimately will say of you: "He is close, but he is a good husband and father and friend and a very nice man."-Western Rural.

-Thoughtlessness is the least excuseable of all excuses offered by thinking beings. And yet hardly any excuse is made so lightly, and with such sense of sufficiency. Perhaps more moral danger is wrought to one's self and to others through thoughtlessness than through evil thinking. Shall one who glories in his being created a thinking soul find an easy refuge in the poor excuse, "I did no: think?"—S. S. Times.